

革伊螨属一新种  
(蜱螨亚纲：土革螨科)

马立名

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根据文献记载, 革伊螨属 *Gamasiphis* 中国仅分布有美丽革伊螨 *G. pulchellus* (Berlese, 1887 \* )。马丹梅曾于 1996 年 9 月 22 日自辽宁省丹东市的土壤中采得美丽革伊螨 6 只标本 (3 ♀♀ 和 3 ♂♂)。本文记述该属 1 新种。文中测量单位为  $\mu\text{m}$ , 括号内为测量均值。模式标本存于全国鼠疫布氏菌病防治基地, 吉林省白城市。

新美革伊螨 *Gamasiphis novipulchellus* 新种

鉴别特征 新种与美丽革伊螨 *Gamasiphis pulchellus* (Berlese, 1887)<sup>[1]</sup> 极相近似, 但

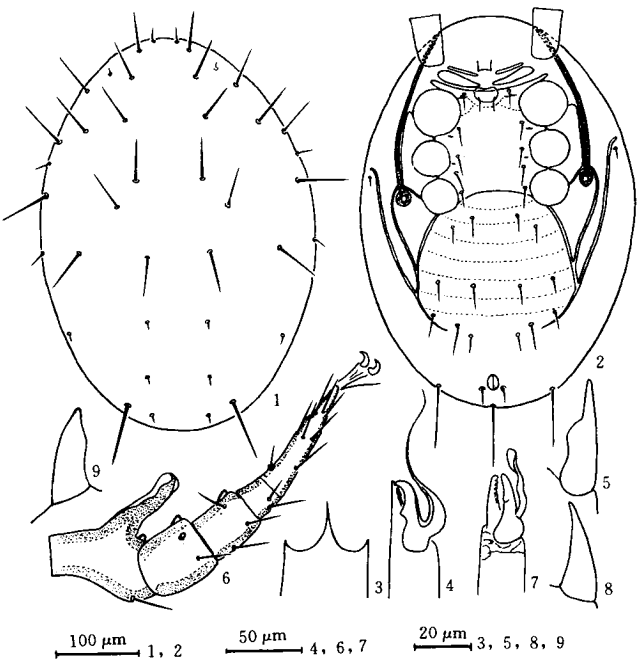


图 1~6 新美革伊螨 *Gamasiphis novipulchellus* 新种 ♂

图 7~9 美丽革伊螨 *Gamasiphis pulchellus* (Berlese, 1887) ♂ (根据丹东标本)

1. 背面; 2. 腹面; 3. 头盖; 4. 螯钳; 5. 顎角; 6. 足 II; 7. 螯钳; 8. 顎角; 9. 股节 I 距

新种♂螯钳导精趾末端细长，呈鞭状；颚角内缘有圆突；股节Ⅱ距柱状（图4~6）。而后种导精趾宽短，末端钝；颚角内缘无圆突；股节Ⅱ距呈角状（图7~9）。

**形态描述** ♂（图1~6）体深黄，短椭圆形，长宽437×322。背面有长毛约12对，另有数对短毛和若干对微毛，由于背面褶皱、扭曲，毛数看不准。胸前板2对，前对细长，后对较大。胸生殖板刚毛5对。腹肛板前缘圆凸，后部与背板相连，板面横纹明显，除围肛毛外有刚毛8对，后一对特别长。Ad位于肛孔后缘稍前水平，很短，PA特别长。背板卷向腹面部分与气门板和腹肛板之间均有狭缝。气门沟前端达到基节Ⅰ内缘。头盖有长的中突和短的侧突。螯钳动趾1齿，定趾齿看不清；导精趾基段较宽，末段细长，呈鞭状。鄂角内缘有缺刻。颚毛均长，外颚毛稍短。叉毛3叉。足Ⅱ股节有1大距和1小距，大距呈柱状，膝节有2小距，胫节有1小距。

♀（图10~12）体色与体形同♂，长宽460~483×333~379（471×349）。背毛同♂。胸板刚毛4对，St<sub>3</sub>内移，稍粗。腹肛板毛、围肛毛、胸前板、气门沟、头盖、颚毛

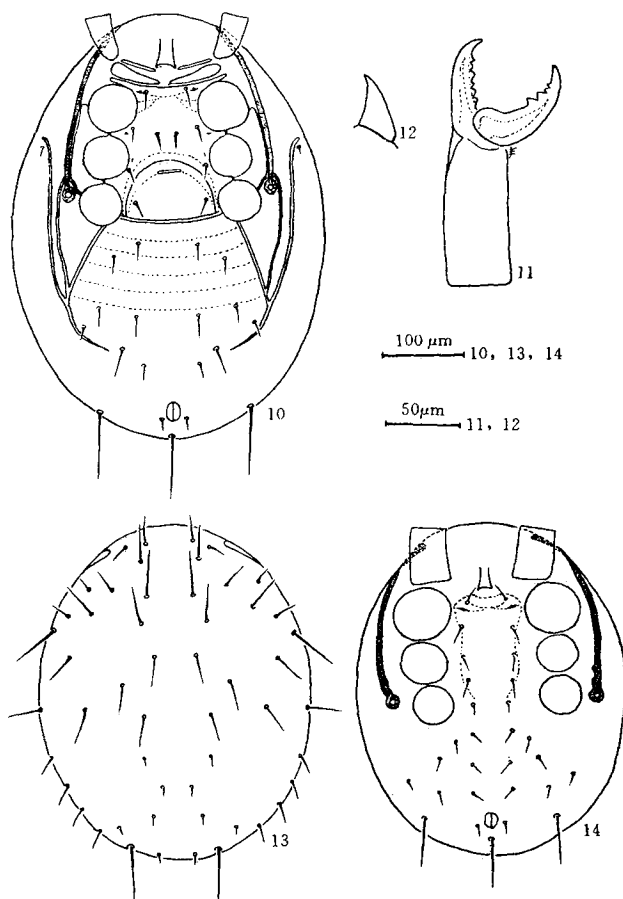


图10~14 新美革伊螨 *Gamasiphis novipulchellus* 新种  
10. ♀腹面；11. ♀螯钳；12. ♀颚角；13. 后若螨背面；14. 后若螨腹面

及叉毛均同♂。螯钳动趾4齿,近侧2齿大,远侧2齿小;定趾6~7齿,大小不等。颚角宽短,三角形。

后若螨(图13~14)体浅黄,近圆形,长宽 $391 \times 345$ 。背毛26对,长短相差悬殊。胸板骨化很弱,刚毛4对。肛板看不清,围肛毛同♂。腹表皮毛9对,后一对最长。气门沟前端达到基节I前部。头盖、颚毛及叉毛同♂。螯齿看不清。颚角同♀。

标本记录 正模♂,配模♀,副模:5♂♂,5♀♀和1后若螨,黑龙江省伊春市带岭区凉水自然保护区,海拔350~450 m,1995-08,1995-10,1996-08,殷秀琴、陈鹏采自森林中土壤。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GAMASIPHIS* (ACARI: OLOGAMASIDAE)

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Gamasiphis* is described in the present paper. All type specimens are deposited in the National Base of Plague and Brucellosis Control, Baicheng City, Jilin Province.

***Gamasiphis novipulchellus* sp. nov.** (Figs. 1~6 and 10~14)

Adult. Body yellow, oval, ♂  $437 \mu\text{m}$  length  $\times$   $322 \mu\text{m}$  width, ♀ average  $471 \mu\text{m}$  length  $\times$   $349 \mu\text{m}$  width. Dorsal shield entire, covering all dorsum and also extending ventro-laterally, with about 12 pairs of long setae and several pairs of short and minute setae. 2 pairs of presternal shield present. Sterno-genital shield of male with 5 pairs of setae. Sternal shield of female coalesced with metasternal shield, with strongly concave posterior margin. Sterno-metasternal shield with 4 pairs of setae, the third pair of setae submedial and situated posterior to the second pair. Genital shield almost rounded anteriorly and truncated posteriorly, and with a pair of setae. In both sexes, ventro-anal shield fused with dorsal shield posteriorly, and with 8 pairs of setae except perianal setae. Ad minute and situated a little before posterior margin of anus, PA very long. Peritrematal shield separated from exopodal shield by a narrow but distinct strip of cuticle,

peritreme extending to coxae I. Tectum with long median mucro and 2 short lateral teeth. In the male, spermatodactyl of chela whipshaped, spurs of leg II shown in fig. 6. Movable and fixed digits of chela of female with 4 and 6~7 teeth respectively.

Deutonymph. Body light yellow, almost circular, 391  $\mu\text{m}$  length  $\times$  345  $\mu\text{m}$  width. Dorsal setae 26 pairs. Venter with 4 pairs of sternal setae, 9 pairs of ventral setae and 3 perianal setae. Peritreme and tectum as in the male.

The new species is very similar to *G. pulchellus* (Berlese, 1887), but in the former species: spermatodactyl of male whip-shaped, corniculus with projection at inner edge, spur of femur II pillar-like (figs. 4~6); in the latter species: spermatodactyl of male short and blunt, corniculus without projection, spur of femur II similar to corniculus in shape (figs. 7~9).

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, paratypes: 5♂♂, 5♀♀ and 1 deutonymph, collected from forest soil in Liangshui Naturel Reserve (47°10'N, 128°53'E), 350~450 m, Heilongjiang Province, 1995-08, 1995-10, 1996-08.